BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1841.** **New Series No. 30.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are:

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
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the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the examination of the Students of the *Elphinstone Native Education Institution* will take place at the Society's Rooms on Saturday the 20th Instant, at 11 A. M.

The Honorable the Governor in the Chair.

H. N. RAMSAY,—*Secretary.*
E. N. E. Institution.

Bombay, 9th March 1841.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	"	300
Quarter Cask.....	"	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.....	"	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th March 1841.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE on Thursday, the 18th day of March instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Goverument.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this fifth day of March in the fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

L. C. C. RIVETT.—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો.—(શ્રી.મુમ્બઇમાં.) કું.ઢંઢેરો. કરૂય.તથા.ખબર.કીમાંથી.જનેર.કરૂંચજે શ્રી.મુમ્બઇની.જુદીક્રેટરની.ઋપરીત્ર.કોર ટ.આગલ.ચોરાંન.બેશચે.જે.ઠેકાંણે.કોર ટ.ભરેય.નેજ.ઘેર મેા.શ્રી.મુમ્બઇનાં.કોટ.મ પ્રે.ભરેલપતવારને.દીને.તારીખ. ૧૮ મી. મારચ.ચાલતા.મ્રકીનાંનીકે.કલાક. ૧૧ નાં. પેરેલા. પેા.રનાં.ચોરાંન.ભરાચે*

અને.નેજ.જગેા.ઉપર.નેજ.વેલાઈ.આદ મીરાલટી.ચોરાંન.કિલેજે. દરીઆવરદી.પા તાંનાં.નેઆવની.શજા.બેશચે.શાશાકુંકે.જેદેા ઈ.માંણશનેા.ટંટેા.અથવા.ખુંન.અથવા.વાં કાંણુ.મેાનાં.ચેારી. અથવા.દરીઆનાં.ચાંચી આ.ચેારેા.અથવા.તરકટ.અથવા.કરેક.ખી જી.તકશીરનેા.દાવેા.કેાર્ટે.તેનેા.નેઆવ. છાંડે*

અને.કું.શરીપ.ખબર.કીમાંથી.આપુ ચજે.જેકેાઈ.માંણશનેા.ટંટેા.ઈઆ.ચેારી ઈઆ.ખુંન.ઈઆ.તરકટ.ઈઆ.કરેક.કંઈ. બીજી.તકશીરનેા.દાવેા.કેાર્ટે.તે.માંણશ. પેાતાનેા.મુદેા.ખરેા.કરવા.શાકું.જે.દાકાડે ઉપર.છાપેલેા.છે.તે.દાકાડે. તથા.ઉપર. છાપેલા.ઠેકાંણે.તાંકા.તેનાં.ગુવાકી.આ ગાર.શાકેદી.આપે.અને.પેાતે.કાજર.થા કે.અને.તેવા.માંણશેા.કેારટનાં.કેકંત્ર.વ ગાર.કેારટમાંથી.જકે.નકી=તારીખ. ૫ મી મારચ.તથા.સંગરેજની.રાંણી.વીક્ટેારીઆ નું.વરશ.ચેાથું*

ફેલ—શી—શી—રીવેટ—શારીફ*

Government Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1841.

In publishing for general information the following Extract of a letter to the address of Lieutenant Warburton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern Division of the Army, from Major Vivian, Commanding a Detachment lately sent to regain possession of the Fort of Nepanee, from a body of Insurgent Arabs, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks to Major Vivian, and the Officers and Men under his command, for their zealous and gallant conduct on this occasion, which terminated in the unconditional surrender of the Gafrision.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

To
Lieutenant P. E. WARBURTON,
Depy. Assist. Adjt. Genl. Southern Division of the Bombay Army.

Sir,

I yesterday did myself the honor to apprize you, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Division, that the Insurgents in the Fort of Nepanee had surrendered themselves unconditionally. I beg now to forward for submission to the Major General, a report of our operations against the Fort.

2. On the moruing of the 19th instant, the Detachment under my command, arrived before the Fort of Nepanee, and took up its encamping ground at about 1000 yards from the Fort, to the Westward, having the ruins of the unfinished Fort between the Camp and the Fort.

3. On the same evening a reconnoitre was made round the Fort when I discovered that the Pettah, which is to the Eastward, ran close up to the only Gateway of the Fort, outside of which, the Enemy had taken up a position, in a Battery of 3 Guns, on the crest of the Glacis.

4. As my object was to obtain the entire capture of the Garrison, I resolved on making an attack on the Enemy on the Pettah side, to draw the Insurgents in, and to keep possession of the building of the Pettah, which commanded the entrance to the Fort. For this purpose, a Party as per margin, under my command, marched from the Camp on the morning of the 20th, reached the Enemy's position by day-break, when it was immediately carried, as reported in my Letter of the 20th instant; the Enemy as contemplated, taking refuge within the Fort, the Houses if the immediate vicinity of the Gate and a small Choky to the left on the entrance to the Fort that had been in possession of a Party of Arabs, were occupied by the Detachment, the Gun placed in position, and a fire kept up during the day, which destroyed the Parapets, and silenced the Enemy's fire, which had early in the day been kept up briskly on our position.—I left this Detachment under the command of Captain Faunce, of H. M's. 4th, "King's Own," and nothing could have been more satisfactory, than the manner in which that Officer, and all under him, held their position.

1 Nine pounder. Capt. Burgoyne. Light Company. H. M's. 4th "King's Own. Captain Faunce. 26th Rt. Co. Rifles. Captain Bayly. 18th Regt. N. I. Light Company. Lieut. Stevens. Staff Officer. Captain Hall.

5. Having returned to Camp, I found it advisable to remove the projected position of the Mortar Battery, to a natural good position to the North East of the Fort, distant about 700 yards, and having succeeded in closing the entrance to the Fort, I shifted my Camp, a few hundred yards to the rear of its former position, to afford more complete shelter to the Followers.

6. The Mortar Battery commenced playing at 9 A. M. upon the Fort, and continued doing so till the evening, when it was discontinued in consequence of the Insurgents expressing a wish to Capitulate, but the terms not being granted, the Battery re-opened on the ensuing day, and the fire was kept up till past 11 o'clock A. M. when the Enemy surrendered unconditionally.

7. The whole of the Artillery practice has been most efficient, and I am greatly indebted to that Arm, and to Captain Hall and Burgoyne for the cheerful and zealous manner in which all their duties have been conducted.

8. The Ordnance captured amounts to 56 pieces, and the total casualties on our side are four killed and seventeen wounded, I have been unable to ascertain the number of killed and wounded of the Enemy, but I believe about 30 have been wounded and twenty killed.—The number of Prisoners amounts to about 350.

I have &c.
(Signed) R. J. H. VIVIAN,
Commanding Field Detachment.

Camp before Nopanee, 22nd February 1841.

RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CORPS.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	REMARKS.
Officers.....	..	*1	Slightly,
Foot Artillery	..	1	Dangerously.
Her Majesty's 4th Regt.....	1	5	1 Dangerously. 2 Severely and 2 Slightly.
18th Regt. N. I..	1	1	Severely.
26th do. do. ...	1	3	Slightly.
Camp Followers..	1	6	
Total...	4	17	

* Lieut. Stevens, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 8th March 1841.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 24th February 1841.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India having received an official communication of the destruction, on the 7th of January, of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, in an attack made upon those Fortifications by the Sea and Land Forces under the personal Command of His Excellency Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H. Naval Commander in Chief on the Coast of China, is pleased to order the publication of the following official account of the action.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Royal Marines of the Squadron, the Detachments of the 26th and 49th Regiments, and the 37th Madras Native Infantry, and Bengal Volunteers, were landed, accompanied by the Detachment of Royal Artillery, with one 24-pr. Howitzer and two 6-pr. Field Guns, together with a division of Seamen belonging to the "Wellesley," "Blenheim," and "Melville," in all about 1400 men, the Land Forces under the command of Major Pratt of the 26th Cameronians, copy of whose report will explain the details of Military operations which were admirably executed.

The "Queen" and "Nemesis" Steamers were placed in position for throwing shells into the upper Fort by Commander Belcher of the "Sulphur," and soon made an impression: a division of Ships, consisting of "Calliope," "Hyacinth" and "Larne" under Captain Herbert, attacked the lower Fort on the sea face, and in less than an hour silenced the guns, although a number of troops remained within the walls; by 10 o'clock the Troops had advanced, and carried the entrenchments with their field batteries; Major Pratt himself and two or three Marines were in possession of the upper Fort, and the British Colors hoisted;—the lower Fort was speedily surrounded, and stormed by the entrance, as well as the wall, by a party of Royal Marines, and the Union Jack displayed in the ramparts.

The management of Ty-cock-tow was entrusted to Captain Scott, of H. M. S. "Samarang," accompanied by the "Druid," "Modeste" and "Columbine," and in one hour it was silenced, but the Chinese remained in it until it was stormed by the boats, in which operation Lieutenant Bowers, Senior, of the "Samarang," was severely wounded, the guns in all the Forts have been destroyd, the Magazines blown up, and the barracks and houses burnt; eleven large War Junks were anchored in the shoal water to the Eastward of the position, the "Nemesis," under Cammander Belcher, accompanied by Lieut. Killet of the "Starling," attacked them in admirable style, assisted by the boats of the "Calliope under Lieutenant Watson, Senior, of that ship, they were all set on fire and blown up; one with all her crew on board, a rocket having gone into her Magazine; this ended the operations of the day.

His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief expresses his high admiration of the gallantry and zeal which animated every Officer and man in the force, returns his thanks to Captains Sir Le Fleming Stanhouse, of the "Blenheim," and the Hon'ble R. Dundas, of the "Melville," and Captain Maitland, of the "Wellesley." Captains Herbert and Scott carried their Divisions into action with their accustomed gallantry, and they were ably seconded by Captains Smith and Blake, and Commanders Warren, Eyres and Clarke, under their immediate orders. The Commanders Pritchard, Paget, and Fletcher of the "Blenheim," "Melville," and "Wellesley," the Commanders of the Steam Vessels, and every Officer and man employed deserves the highest praise for their zealous exertions on every point. Major Pratt, of the 26th, conducted the operations on shore in the most able and gallant manner; he speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of every Officer and man employed.

This service has been performed with trifling loss on the part of H. M.'s Forces, although it is but justice to the Chinese to say, that they defended themselves, especially in the batteries, with the greatest credit and devotion; they have suffered severely, their loss, including that on board the War Junks, cannot be estimated at less than from five to six hundred, out of a force calculated at 2,000 men; the slaughter in the lower Fort, when carried by storm, was considerable.

H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpee, 18th January, 1841.

To His Excellency
SIR J. J. GORDON BREMER, C. B., K. C. H.,
Commodore of the 1st Class,
Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the troops under my Command, consisting of a Detachment of Royal Artillery, having one 24 pounder Howitzer and two 6-pounder Field Guns, aided by a party of Seamen from H. M. Ships "Wellesley" "Blenheim," and "Melville," Detachments of the 26th and 49th Regiments, a Battalion of Royal Marines, the 37th Madras Native Infantry, and a Detachment of Bengal Volunteers, in all 1400 men, landed yesterday at 9 o'clock 2 miles below Chuenpee Point, for the purpose of capturing the several Forts and Batteries on Chuenpee.

The Troops landed without opposition, and having formed them, I sent forward an advance of two Companies of Royal Marines under Captain Ellis; the guns were then moved on, supported by the Detachment of the 26th and 49th Regiments, followed in column by the Marine Battalion, the 37th Native Infantry, and the Bengal Volunteers.

After advancing a mile and half, on reaching the ridge of a Hill, we came in sight of the Upper Fort, and of a very strong entrenchment, having a deep ditch outside and a breast-work round it, which was prolonged upwards, connecting it with the Upper Fort, it was also flanked by field batteries, having deep trenches in rear of the guns for the purpose of shelter; the whole was strongly lined with Chinese soldiers, who immediately on seeing us, cheered, waved their flags in defiance, and opened a fire from their batteries; our guns were promptly placed on the crest of the ridge and commenced firing—this was duly returned by the Chinese for about twenty minutes, and indeed in this, as well as our other encounters with them, it is but justice to say they behaved with courage; during this time the advance crossed the shoulder of the Hill to the right, driving before them the Chinese who had lined it in considerable numbers, then descending into the valley, took possession of a field battery placed there; I had previously ordered two Companies of the 37th N. I. under Captains Bedingfield and Wardroper to scour round a Hill to the right of the advance where they encountered the Chinese in some force and dorve them away with much loss. Captain Duff, commanding the Corps, speaks highly of the conduct of these Companies, which he had supported by another under Lieutenant Hadfield.

Seeing that the fire from our guns was causing the Chinese to fly from the entrenchment and batteries, I moved the column down the slope, causing the two leading Companies of Marines under Captain Whitcomb to clear the wooded Hill in front, I took a subdivision of them, got into the entrenchment, and proceeded up inside the breast-work to the upper Fort, in which there was still a number of men—these were speedily dislodged by the two Marines who first reached it; the Fort was entered and the British Ensign hoisted by a Royal Marine.

The lower Fort which had 16 guns faring the sea and was surrounded by a high wall, and a small battery between, was, from this, completely exposed, but the fire of those as well as of the upper Fort had been silenced by the Ships attacking on the sea face—they were still in considerable numbers in the lower part of the Fort and had locked the gate, a fire was therefore kept up from the Hill and the advance coming round the lower side to the gate, forced it by musketry,—on entering they met me with considerable resistance, which was speedily subdued, some men then entering an embrasure on the flank the Fort was taken and our flag hoisted.

The whole of the Forts and batteries being in our possession, we proceeded to render the guns unserviceable and dismantle the Fort, setting their encampments on fire, and on re-embarking the Magazine in the lower Fort was blown up.

I am happy to say that the loss on our side has been small, and would have been less but for the explosion of an Expence Magazine in the Fort after the capture. These Chinese however suffered severely; between three and four hundred were killed and wounded, including amongst the killed "the Heptai," an officer with rank equivalent to our Brigadier General; about 100 prisoners were taken, who were released at the close of the day.

I have great pleasure in stating to your Excellency the admirable manner in which the whole Force behaved, and I beg to recommend to your notice Major Johnson, 26th Regiment, Commanding Detachment of the 26th and 49th Regiments, I must particularly mention Captain Ellis, Commanding the Marine Battalion, an old and previously distinguished Officer, who conducted the advance during the whole day with the greatest gallantry and judgment, and he speaks in the highest terms of the men forming the advance. Captain Knowles, R. A. who placed his guns admirably & dismantled the Forts after their capture; Capt. Duff, Commanding the 37th N. I., and Captain Bolton, Commanding the Detachment of Bengal Volunteers. From Lieut. Stransham, Adjutant of the Royal Marines, who acted as Brigade Major, I received most valuable assistance during the day and gladly availed myself of the services of your Military Secretary, Lieut. Stewart Mackenzie, 90th Regiment, who volunteered to act on my Staff, and took charge of a party of Skirmishers of the advance the better part of the day.

Lieut. Wilson, H. M. S. "Blenheim," commanded the Seamen, and the guns were dragged forward in good style, and the disembarkation and re-embarkation of the Troops was ably managed by Lieut. Symons, H. M. S. "Wellesley."

I enclose the list of Guns captured and destroyed, and also the return of Casualties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. L. PRATT,
Major, 26th Cameronians,
Commanding the Force.

List of Casualties in the Force employed at the Assault and Capture of the Forts and Batteries on Chuenpee, on the 17th January, 1841.

WOUNDED.

OFFICERS' NAMES:

2nd Lieutenant White, R. Marines, slightly.
Assistant Surgeon McPherson, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, burnt by explosion.
Mr. Arthur Vyner, Mate, R. N. (H. M. S. "Blenheim") severely.
Royal Artillery, 1 Gunner and Driver, slightly.
Royal Marines, 2 Serjeants, 7 Privates, severely.
2 Privates, slightly,—18th Royal Irish.
2 Privates ditto,—37th Madras Native Infantry.
2 Havildars, 1 Naique, 10 Privates, severely.

Total 30.

3 Officers.
2 Serjeants.
11 Privates.
1 Gunner and Driver.
2 Havildars.
1 Naique.
10 Privates.

Total 30

(Signed) A. B. STRANSHAM,
Ag. Brigade Major.

"Calliope,"	1	Seaman, severely.
"Samarang,"		Lieut. Bowers, severely.
	1	Boy 1st Class, severely.
"Hyacinth,"	2	Seamen, severely.
	3	,, slightly.
Total	8	
Of the Force employed on shore,.....	30	
	38	Grand Total Wounded.

(Copy)
H. M. S. Blenheim, off the Bocca Tigris, January 8th, 1841.

Return of Ordnance mounted in the Fort and Intrenchments at Chuenpee when stormed and captured on the 7th January, 1841:

In the Upper Fort—
Guns, Iron..... 9
Lower Fort—
Guns, Iron,..... 19
In the Intrenchments—
Guns, Iron,..... 15
43
Guns, Iron, not mounted,..... 23
66

The Guns in the Forts were nearly of the same calibre as the British 13 and 12-Prs. Those in the Intrenchments 6-Prs.

The Guns were all rendered unserviceable and the Carriages destroyed.

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, *Captain,*
Commg. Royal Artillery.

On Ty-cock-tow,..... 25

These Guns were of the same calibre as those on Chuenpee, also rendered unserviceable.

In the Junks about 82, from 12 to 4-prs.

Recapitulation.

On Chuenpee and its dependencies,..... 66
On Ty-cock-tow,..... 25
In the Junks,..... 82
Grand Total 173

TO COMMODORE
SIR J. J. G. BREMER, C. B., K. H.,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—In obedience to your instruction of yesterday I proceed with the ships placed under orders off Ty-cock-tow. The Fort commenced its fire upon us at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, which I did not reply to until I took up my anchorage ten minutes after abreast of it, about two hundred yards distance, which was as near as the depth of water would permit of our approach. The "Modeste," "Druid" and "Columbine" anchored in succession, and in a few minutes so destructive and well directed was the fire of the ships, that that of the enemy's was silenced, with the exception of an occasional gun or two,—at 11-20 A. M. observing that we had effected a practicable breach in the Southern end of the Fort, I directed the boats manned and armed to proceed

to storm it,—Lieutenant Bowers (first of this ship) immediately landed, supported by the boats of the "Modeste;" those of the "Druid" and "Columbine" under the command of Lieutenant Goldsmith (first of that ship) proceeded to the North end.

An attempt at resistance was made by the enemy at the Breach against Lieutenant Bowers and his party, but was instantly overcome by the gallant and determined rush onwards of our men which so appalled the Garrison that they instantly made a hasty retreat over the Hill Wall, leaving us masters of the Fort.

The guns, amounting to twenty-five longs, of different calibre, were then spiked, the trunnions knocked off, a shot wrapped round with wet canvas driven hard home in each, and they were then thrown into the sea, their carriages burnt as well as the whole of the buildings, and Magazines blown up, previous to which latter operation all the wounded of the enemy were carried away clear of the Fort, their loss, judging from the number of killed laying in every direction, must have been most severe.

My best thanks are due to Captain Smith and Commanders Eyres and Clarke, for the efficient and able support they have afforded me. It is impossible to say too much in favor of all those under my Command, their conduct merits my warmest approbation. Of Lieutenant Bowers (first of this Ship) I cannot speak too highly. In the attack of the breach he received a severe sabre wound across the knee, which I fear will deprive me for some time of his service; I beg leave to recommend him most strongly to your favorable consideration, as well as Mr. Luard, Mate, who behaved most gallantly in the breach—the zealous conduct of this promising young Officer has repeatedly drawn forth my commendations.

Our damages are very trifling, being merely some of the standing rigging cut away and a shot through our Hull, the fire of the enemy passing all over us.

Enclosed I beg leave to return a list of Wounded on board the "Samarang."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES SCOTT, *Captain.*

Her Majesty's Ship Samarang,
Canton River, 8th January 1841,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Spirit of the Journals.

FRIEND OF INDIA, FEB. 25.

EXPOSITION OF HINDOO LAW, OR BYABUSTAS.—Mr. Thackery has recently addressed a letter to the *Hurkaru*, relative to the Exposition of Hindoo Law by the Pundits attached to the various Courts. Lest there should be any among our readers who are unacquainted with the legal proctice in our Courts, we should explain that the Hindoo Law governs the descent of praperty among Hindoos, except where it has been specifically modified by the Regulations of Government, and that when a case of inheritance is brought before the Courts, a reference is made to the Pundits who are attached to them, for their opinion, founded on the precepts of the Shastrus. This opinion is called a *Byabusta*, and is considered conclusive, except when it may appear from other *byabustas*, of equal weight, to be erroneous. Mr. Thackery adduces an instance in which two contradictory opinions have been given by the same Pundit, on the same question of inheritance; and he advises that the opinion of these Law officers should not be allowed to possess a higher authority than the principles which have been established, by the decisions of the superior Courts, in their reports of decided cases.

That contradictory opinions have been, and may be, obtained from the Pundits in our courts, will not admit of a doubt. It was formerly understood that these *byabustas* might be made to bend to the interests of the party which paid the highest sum for them; and it may be within the remembrance of some, that a case of flagrant corruption was brought forward and exposed in the Supreme Court by the late Mr. Cutlar Fergusson. The circumstance occurred more than twenty years ago, and Mr. Thackery would render an acceptable service to the interests of society, if he would rescue it from oblivion, and place it again on record before the present generation. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Fergusson stated that a suit relative to inheritance involving many lakhs of Rupees was instituted in one of the Zillah Courts, (it may have been Purneah,) and that the Pundit gave his legal opinion in favour of one of the parties. It was appealed to the Provincial Court of Moorshedabad, where the Pundit gave a different opinion; and the case went against those who had been originally victorious. They appealed it to the Sudder Court in Calcutta, and adopted the most vigorous measures to insure success. We are writing memory and may be incorrect, but we think he produced the copy of a letter from the appellants to their agent in Calcutta, which stated that the case had been sent to the Court of final Appeal, and that a sum of two lakhs of Rupees was remitted to carry it through. With this sum the agent was instructed to set a dozen men to read the Chundee at Kalee Ghat to propitiate the gods; and he was authorized to expend the remainder in propitiating the Pundits of the Sudder Court for a favourable opinion. It was supposed that as one of its Pundits was a Native of the province in which the cause originated, the decision of the case would turn on his *byabusta*. He was plied therefore with importunity, and with pecuniary offers by both parties. Mr. Fergusson, if we mistake not, described him as having held a nightly auction at his own residence, where he received the successive bids of the parties; and at length knocked down his opinion for a lakh and seventy thousand Rupees. Although no such nefarious proceedings would ever be dreamed of under the present regime of our Courts, there is no inconsiderable scope for partiality and venality in the exposition of Hindoo law by the Pundits, and it is obviously the duty of Government to employ all the means in its power to check the evil. The plan suggested by Mr. Thackery of allowing the Precedents of the highest Appellate Court the same authority as the opinions of the Pundits, would certainly operate beneficially in this respect; and there can be little doubt that the Judges of that tribunal would not allow a precedent to be upset by the *byabusta* of any Pundit, without ascertaining the cause of the discrepancy, and subjecting the point at issue to the closest investigation.

But it appears to us that something is due to the cause of justice, and that the proposal we now propose to offer will appear not only reasonable, but feasible. It was the opinion of the late Dr. Carey, than whom no man unconnected with the Courts was more conversant with the principles and the practice of Hindoo Law, that the Government should cause every treatise of Hindoo Law, which is considered to be an authority in cases of Inheritance, to be printed in the original Sungskrit, and that the Pundits should not be at liberty to adduce their own manuscripts. To this proposal we would add another, that this body of Law be translated and printed, for the use of the Courts and the public at large, both in Bengalee and English. The whole cannon of Law, would scarcely occupy two quarto volumes; indeed, we think it might all be brought within the compass of a single volume. Some of the treatises have already been translated into Bengalee, and some have appeared likewise in an English dress; the execution of this work would not therefore involve so much labour as might appear at first sight. Government has no interest whatever in the predominance of any one legal opinion over another, or in the predominance of any one legal opinion over another, or in the adjudication of property by descent to one claimant before another. But it has a deep interest in fixing and defining the Law, and in enabling the Judges and the community at large to examine the exposition which may be given of it by the Pundits. The initiative of all cases having now been transferred to Native Judges, they should have ample means of acquainting themselves with the precepts of Hindoo Law, in so important a branch of jurisprudence as that of the law of Inheritance; and they ought to have access at once to the original authorities. If it be asked from what funds the expense of translating and printing the work in three lan guages shall be defrayed, we reply, that by the organization of the system of Pundits, just effected, a large annual saving will accrue to the State. In lieu of some twenty zillah Pundits at sixty Rupees a month, it has been ordained that there shall be *four* Pundits, in four circles, each at a hundred and fifty Rupees a month. This arrangement will produce a saving of nearly 10,000 Rupees a year. We propose that the saving of the *first* year be devoted to the preparation of the works we have alluded to. The Pundits should be called on to declare what treatises have been invariably recognised as possessing authority in all questions of Hindoo Inheritance. These treatises should then be printed in the original. The translation of them into Bengalee should then be entrusted to the several pundits, who might receive an extra allowance for their labour. These translations after having been verified, should receive the stamp of the public authority. Finally, a translation should be made of them into English by those who are well qualified for the task, which again would be abundantly lightened by the translation previously made into Bengalee. The Mysteries of Hindoo law would thus be thrown open to the public; and no pundit would venture to swerve from the literal signification of these legal precepts, to serve the interests of a client.

MURDER OF TWO NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—Two Native Christians have been murdered since the year began, the one in the district of Dinagepore, the other in that of Kishnaghur. Thirty years ago, these tragedies would have been considered as the strongest argument for expelling the Missionaries, and stopping the propagation of Christianity. In the year 1841, they only afford a fresh argument for the reform of the Police. Of the murder in the Dinagepore district, a full detail will be found in a letter we have this day published, and which attributes it to a spirit of revenge, for the stand which had been made by the Christians at Sadamahl against the oppressions to which the people are subject. The letter affords a lamentable picture of the disorganization which appears to prevail in that corner of Bengal, and shews the necessity of a radical change in our Police system. Other letters which we have received on the same subject, describe that division of the district as in a state of total anarchy. The character of the British Government, and the welfare of the people, are committed to the keeping of a Daroga, notorious for corruption and extortion; to seek redress through whose instrumentality would only be to risk the loss, under the forms of justice, of what may have escaped the rapacity of the robbers. The Missionary who is stationed there has been advised, as the only means left him for protecting the little flock under his charge, to secure the services of one or two able-bodied armed retainers. To this forlorn hope we cannot advise him to resort. The propagation of Christianity must not be associated in this country, with any appearance of force, though it be used only in self defence. If he will wait with patience, circumstances must shortly turn up for his relief. The evils which have grown out of our present system of police, by which one individual Magistrate is left, unaided, to restrain the passions of a million, have reached the point at which they cease to be endurable; and it is impossible but that a reform should be at hand. Even when the Magistrate is temperate, zealous, and indefatigable, he is not ubiquitous; and it is impossible for him to inspire those who are far removed from his superintendence, and whom he can only casually and imperfectly control, with any portion of his own spirit. When those Magisterial qualifications are wanting, the district is of course at the mercy of the evil disposed. In the present instance the Magistrate has not one honest man whom he could depute to investigate such a murder, and to discover the murderers. Whatever enquiry is made, must be effected through a corrupt Native agency, and, will only end in giving additional encouragement to the murderers, and fresh booty to the Daroga.

The murder in the Kishnaghur district, is rendered remarkable by the fact, that the Judge is reported to have reversed the decision of the Magistrate, on the plea that as the person murdered was a Native Christian, and the witnesses brought forward were also converts, their testimony was not deserving of credit. If such a principle were allowed to govern our legal decisions, there must be an end of all justice. Such a doctrine has never yet been admitted in cases in which Hindoos or Mahomedans were the sole witnesses, and in which no evidence from men of a different creed was to be obtained; and it would be harsh and unjust to admit it in the case of Native Christians. We are fully aware that the converts in the Kishnaghur district require a watchful, as well as a benignant, eye over them. Recently reclaimed from the errors and vices of Hindooism, they cannot be expected in every instance to exhibit an exemplary pattern of the christian Character. Th old leaven of Heathenism may be expected long to qualify their Christian profession. As they have become the object of persecution from those whose creed they have forsaken, they require support: but great care must be taken lest they should feel that they are 'Lords of the ascendant,' and in their turn become persecutors. Moderation is a virtue altogether foreign to the national character. But they are undoubtedly entitled to all the protection which our judicial institutions can afford them; and to reject their evidence because it is uniform, and comes from Christians, is to degrade the character of our tribunals, wantonly to depreciate the character of Christianity itself, and unjustly to obstruct its progress by teaching the heathen that they may oppress the Native converts with impunity. To act to this principle is at once to deprive a Christian of the privilege becoming a witness in our Courts, and to condemn his evidence before it has been heard. It is to treat Native Christians worse than the law treats malefactors; for a recent Act of the Legislative Council declares, that 'no man shall by reason of any conviction for any offence whatever, be incompetent to be a witnessin any stage of any cause, civil or criminal, throughout the Company's territories.' It is therefore matter of pleasure to hear that the Sudder Court has reversed the decision of the Judge and set matters right again in that district.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—On the 9th Instant, at his residence on the Esplanade, the Lady of P. W. LeGeyt Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 8th, Ship Carnatic, C. Cunning ham, Master, from Greenock 17th Sept.

SAILED.

March 9th, Ship Urania, Thomas Ogilvy, Master, to Liverpool.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
BRIG.	Zenobia.
Palinurus.	Hugh Lindsay.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st April.
Thomas Coutts	B. &A. Hormuzjee.. ..	London ..	
Sir Ed. Paget..	Skinner&Co.	London ..	immediate.
Asia.....	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co. ..		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co		
Reliance.....	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	In March.
Champion.....	Skinner &Co	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Hope.....	Do.....	China.....	in April.
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.	China ..	im. desptch
Chieftain.. ...	McG. Brownrigg &Co..		
Wave..... ..	B. & A. Hormusjee ..	Liverpool.	In March.
Lancaster. ..	.....		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor	
Colonel Newal	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Do.	Despatch.
Mary Gordon..	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China.....	im. desptch
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China.....	immediate.
Drognan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....	Calcutta..	Despatch.
Agnes.....	A. & A. Hormuzjee..	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wadya	Singapore.	10th March
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	.....	and Macao	
Sophia.....	.....		
Lady Grant. ..	.....		
Jehangeer....	T. Jefferies& Co.....	Eastward.	Despatch.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Hope.
Hugh Walker.	Simon Taylor.
Thomas Coutts.	Champion.
Sir Edward Paget,	Chieftain.
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
Reliance.	Lancaster.
British Merchant.	Carnatic.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Ratler.
Pittamber Savoy,	Corsair.
Caroline.	Mary Gordon.
Colonel Newal.	Arab.
Essavie.	Drongan.
Maria.	Roopaulay.
Ruby.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Fanny,	Asia.
Hydroose.	Amoody.
Alexander Robertson	Dawlut Savoy.
Ruparell.	Agnes.
Hamoody.	Jehangier.
Nassry (Imaum of Muscat	Wild Irish Girl.
Caroline (Do.)	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Sophia,	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Cady Grant.	Shaw Allum.
FRENCH.	PORTUGURSE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Josephine.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
ARAB.	Brig Simplicia.
Harsingar.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Shawen Shaw.	
Fezrabany..	

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	London ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Halifax Packet.	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. .	Ditto.
Robert Stride .	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Dec.
Duke of Broute	.....	Do . ..	13th Dec.
Alexander Barin	.....	Do.. ..	13th Dec.
Lady Feversham	.....	Do.. ..	25th Jan.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Britons' Queen	.....	Do.. ..	30th Dec.
Emery.....	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Gondolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. .	2d Oct.
Rothschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles..	P. Milne Co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do . ..	9th Oct.
Ospray..	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay..	RitcheStewart & Co.....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign	.....	Do.. .	28th Nov.
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	DiromCarter & co ..	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere .. .	W. & T. Edmond &co.	Do.. ..	16th Dec.
Lintin.....	H. &Cardwel	Do.. ..	28th Dec.
St. Lawrence..	....	Do.. ..	
Crown.. ..	....	Do.. ..	
Caledonia . ..	....	Do.. ..	
Henry McCormick.....	.....	Do.. ..	18th Dec.
Flora.....	.....	Clyde . ..	20th Dec.
Bucephalus....	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	2d Dec.
Ellora.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock.	19th Noe.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Scilly.. ..	21st Nov.
Minerva.... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	11th July.
Emily..... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	26th Sept.
Malton..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N.S.Wales	
Lady East....	Foster & co	.....	10th Nov.
Ann.....	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Louisa..	.....	.....	14th Dec.
Inglis	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Tory..	.....	.....	5th Jan.
Margaret	....	.....	5th Jan.
Florist	. ...	.....	7th Jan.
Guisachan.. ..	... .	.....	7th Jan.
Fife..	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies &Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ..	
John..... ..	W. Nicol&co	Do.. ..	
Harriet Scott	P. Milne& co	Singapore.	
Brigand.....	.....	China.. ..	
Inez..	T. Jefferies & Co... ..	Red Sea .	
	T. Jefferies&		

Military Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

March 7th.—Asst. Surgeon A. W. C. Collum M. D. I. N., to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Lieut. Col. Marshall, 25th Regt. N. I., to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Capt. C. E. Faber, Madras Engineers, to England.
do. 9th. Bt. Capt. E. J. Heau, 3d M. Lt. Cy., to England.
do. do. Ensign G. R. Ginner, 2d Gr. Regt., to Kurrachee.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 10, 1841.

ARRIVED March 8, Ship *Carnatic*, C. Cunningham, Master, from Greenock 17th September.

WE have extracted a letter from Captain Mackenzie to the Officers of the Madras Army on the subject of 'the Infantry Retiring Fund" in which he ably demonstrates its advantages and presents such a picture of the benefits accruing from it, that "he who runs may read." Without the Fund the aggregate period of Service of each Officer before promotion to Lieut. Colonel was 28 years, by the Fund rules of promotion it will be obtained in 16 years and 9 months, say 17 years. This is accelerating promotion more than one half, while in the required period of Service of 22 years an actual increased receipt of Rs. 96,134-12-9 will accrue to each Officer surviving as Lieut. Colonel. By the operation of the Fund, after 22 years Service, a Lieut. Colonel taking the bonus of the Fund would be entitled to receive 41,400 Rs. out of which he will only have contributed Rs. 16,280 leaving a balance of Rs. 25,120—in his favor, which if added to the difference of Pay before mentioned of Rs. 96,134-12-9 will give Rs. 1,212 54-12 positive gain by the institution of the Fund.

Moreover an Officer sticking to the Service until he attained his full Colonelcy, say 40 years, would from the acceleration of promotion &c. be the Fund pocket about 3½ lakhs of Rupees.

Now with all these statements staring them in the face, the Officers of the Bombay Army are still supine and regardless of their own interests, the Madras Government are encouraging the Fund by directing their Pay Masters to receive the Donations and Subscriptions, and in fact all hands among the Mulls are putting their shoulders to the wheel. The Fund is established and two Candidates for the Bonus have already come forward. We used to think the Madras the benighted Presidency, but the Military portion thereof appear wide awake to their own interests. Bengal and Bombay are now behind hand, and we call again on our Officers to be up and doing, or in a few years when the Bombay and Madras Troops meet on Service, the Bombay Officers may have the mortification of serving under juniors to themselves, and will have no body to blame but themselves. We would especially direct the serious attention of our Military Friends to this matter. Either the Madras Retiring Fund is feasible and promotion will be gained thereby, or it is based on hollow principles and must fall. We have read Captain Mackenzie's Pamphlet with attention, and really believe the Fund will flourish, and we call upon those concerned to do the same. "Take nothingupon hearsay, read and comment for yourselves and if you find it advantageous to the extent set forth by Captain Mackenzie, we would say lose no time but go and do likewise, or you are blind to your own interests and deserve to remain for years looking for that promotion which without a Fund may tardily arrive when too late for you to enjoy it."

WE this day publish two official accounts, one of the taking of the Chinese Forts of the Bogue and the other of the taking of Nepaunee by the force under Major Vivian. We have a plan of Nepaunee which we are getting lithographed with a sketch of the attack which will shew what a smart affair it was, and we should have given it with this Paper but the Hoolee Festival has stepped between us and our intentions and we must even wait for another issue. The Official report of the taking of the Bogue Forts is really enough to excite unpleasant feelings. It is evident that the poor devils of Chinese were slaughtered in a brave attempt to defend what from their state of preparations for European warfare was indefensible. The picture of their crawling out of the embrasures to avoid the concentric fire to which they were subjected and being killed in a jump of 20 feet down, is sickening. After all poor Fokie does not seem so contemptible an enemy, and we can only deplore that an unreserved communication with more enlightened nations was not afforded to the bulk of the population by the famous Four stipulations, as an acquaintance with the civilized Powers of Europe might have induced benefits, too extensive to be discussed in an article. The Chinese opinion of the English with the exception of our Military power will not we think be enhanced by the present expedition. We have acted altogether with too little vigour, frittered away our opportunities, and been "*most energetically feeble.*" The Chinese will have seen a large armament which however has made no impression on the Continent, though it has retained the nominal mastery of an Island for a few months. The smoke of the Cannon at the Bogue had not cleared away before they see us at Negociations again, and the determined resistance at the Forts has no doubt been represented to the Imperial Court as the reason for the Barbarians suing for Peace. The Island of Hong-Kong is we believe a desirable acquisition, but still it is "an outside place" and the Fokies will most likely desert it when we establish our Trade there. The Island itself is only a little larger than Bombay (as we have heard) but it contains magnificent Harbours, is well wooded and watered and has

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mountains of an extraordinary altitude. Our opinion of the peace is that it will not stand, and we have heard, (we will not say from what quarter) that the Earl of Auckland furnished Sir Hugh Gough with ample powers to express his dissatisfaction with all the arrangements, and a line to be drawn for future operations. The gallant General heard of the attack on the Forts in the Straits and was most awfully annoyed at not having been in time for the fray. Altogether we think the last shot is not yet fired in China, or if it has, for the present, a new source of quarrel will soon arise from the fatuity of Elliot! The poor man seems determined to get the Tea Trade open *at any sacrifice* of national advantage, and honour, and the Opium Merchants may well sigh and groan, for we see no indemnity for them. The Expedition will more than eat up the 6 Millions, and as for the holders of the Opium Bonds, if their Lawyers think they have a case, they had better put in at Canton for a few Bags of the Dollars before they find their way on board H. M. Ships to old England: There is no time to be lost.

THE *Agra Ukhbar* of the 27th of February gives us such a hint about the movements of Troops as is quite sufficiently significant. An armed interference we have no doubt is determined on in the Punjaub, as H. M. 16th Lancers tne 2nd Troop of Horse Artillery, H. M. 9th Foot, and three Battalions of Native Infantry, all of the Meerut Force have received intimation to be ready for a march to the Westward "in the requisition of Mr. Clark." The *Englishman* of the 27th of February says that "the present Ruler "(i. e. Shere Singh) would be supported "by our Government if he claimed "its aid, which of course he will do "in any exigency." Now we are of a totally different opinion, and think the Earl of Auckland has too much the interests of his country at heart to favor any usurper however strongly he may be backed by the influential Sirdars about Lahore. The fact is as we have said before, if no heir be born to Now-Nehal Singh, the Dynasty of Runjeet has passed away, and we are at liberty to adopt any Partizan or take the Sovereignty into our own hands. Now your puppet Sovereigns have hitherto been found very expensive dolls, and the tinsel and rags to clothe them have cost John Company many a rummage into the bottom of his strong box for coin to keep them in Majesty and glory. We have already a long string of these wooden Sovereigns in play, and in future as they die off it would be as well to let the race get extinct. There sre very few of the Empires in India as in Europe which have not taken their rise from some fortunate Conqueror, who began his career as a sort of robber and free booter, and finished by levying war, erecting standards and becoming the founder of a race. The Military Spirit of the Natives has been quelled before European physical strength and courage, combined with splendid Military tactics and an improved state of the art of War. They have taken a wise course and have chosen to amalgamate with us rather than offer an unavailing opposition. The Punjaub arose into notice on the declining fortunes of the Mogul Empire and the usurpations of the Mahrattas, both have become subservient to us. The Lion hearted Chief of the Seikhs is no more, his posterity have perished, and his conquests must submit in their turn to the power which has made itself paramount over the whole Peninsula of Hindoostan.

OUR contemporary the "*Courier*" accuses Sir Henry Roper of indefensible conduct on the Bench in the late proceedings of Messrs. Forbes & Co. and we would be disposed to give up the argument upon the principle that every Journal has a right to propagate its opinions, but differing almost in toto as we do, from the view taken by our Contemporary, we think ourselves justified in reiterating the opinion we expressed on Monday last, and taking a cursory glance over the sentiments expressed by our Brother. The interest that the Supreme Court takes in the duties of the Ecclesiastical Registrar are no more than proper. He, in his capacity is regarded as the Chief Law Officer with whom the administration of intestate property lies, and for which the Court allow him to tax the Estate with a per centage of five per Cent for such Administration. Our Contemporary says that "the only excuse which can be advanced by the Court for showing this partiality to the Registrar is, that the duties will be more expeditiously and satisfactorily performed by him as a Public Officer than by any private Agent." Now as far as the excuse is concerned, we do not think much argument or any argument is necessary to persuade the Public that the Public Officer is far preferable to the private one. We will suppose a case? An Officer in Scinde dies leaving a will and appointing A. B. Partner of the firm of G. A. & Co. Merchants in Bombay as his Executor and Administrator. A few days previous to the Officer's decease, A. B. leaves India. Intelligence is received of this by the Firm, in whom is vested, the major part of the Officers property, The next Overland apprizes A. B. of the death, and he unable to return immediately and administer, gives a power of Attorney to the Firm to do so for him, this *is received four months* after the Officer's decease. In the mean time the house fails, and the money having been deposited at an Interest OF FOUR PER CENT has been made use of by them for the purposes of Trade, and in consequence of their failure, LOST. Or imagine that their speculations in the market have averaged on their books a profit of forty per Cent, supposing it could be proved that they had made use of this deceased Officer's money during the four months will it be credited at this rate? No, we unhesitatingly say decidedly not, the four per Cent will barely be given, in fact we have our doubts if it would be given at all. Even if it was, what with Commission, Postage, Exchange, Solicitors bills &c. &c. the amount as far as the Interest has accumulated will be materially diminished, whereas had the Registrar administered, five per Cent would have included all charges: thus much for our opinion of the efficiency of a Registrar. The only part of the proceedings which we have to quarrel with, is the language used by Sir Henry Roper in delivering his Judicial opinion. It might have been more mild. Sir Henry's avowal of "impartial or soothing judgment on this matter can hardly be expected from me," is in our opinion just, and so we think would our Brother of the *Courier* say, were all the circumstances fully known to him? Fancy, The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench going to the Concerts at Drury Lane Theatre, meeting a man with whom he imagined himself on terms of Friendship, extending his hand to that man, and the individual putting his glass up to his eye, looking him full in his face and abruptly turning on his heel. If, whether on such conduct as this, his bile would rise or not, and if on a future occasion this individual, whether thro' the carelessness of his Solicitor or otherwise, made an IMPROPER motion to the Bench, he would not openly express his sentiments in a similar manner than Sir Henry Roper, did? We are convinced he would, and perhaps couple his former conduct combined with his improper proceeding in the Court, as an additional insult. Had, as the Chief Justice says himself, the motion been made in a different spirit, the case would have stood differently, and the application might have been granted, there were as we in our Monday's issue pointed out opportunities, but the parties did not avail themselves of them.

THE *United Service Journal* has accused us of *snarling* at "The *Times*" about the Agulhas Light House Subscription affair. That Journal with its *usual obtuseness* has said that we accused "The Services" of *indifference* in the matter. WE DID NO SUCH THING. We merely said that the Agulhas Light was more a concern of the mercantile world than the Services, (which by the way the *Times* admitted.) What we objected to was the attack of the *Times* on "*the Service.*" Charity and Philanthropy to be of any worth should be spontaneous and not enforced. The simple publication of a list of Subscribers to so praiseworthy, an object as the erection of a Light House on Point Agulhas, with a few remarks pointing out the humanity and utility of such an erection, would have been enough, and it did not require a boastful trumpeting (WE SHOULD SAY DRUMMING) of the mercantile community with their liberality, contrasted with the want thereof in "the Services," to induce those in whose power it lay to contribute to the object in view. The *U. S. Gazette* has thrown itself into a discussion which concerned it not, our *Big Brother* comes out this day in Majesty and glory, and can pick a bone for himself, and we rather think he will be in no wise indebted to his whipper in for taking it out of his own mouth. We have taken no *cramped* view of the subject, mankind are divided into so many classes so many interests are widely separated, that the opportunities of benevolence and public utility are always open to the liberal and wealthy, but we think it particularly ill advised to reproach people for what they do not do, without some credit is given to them for what they really effect, and we would appeal to the different Charitable and Philanthropic Institutions of Bombay and to the efficient support they meet from Society to prove, that no supineness or stinginess exist among the Services. Of late years only, a mercantile community of Bombay has sprung up since the opening of the charter. From that time a new race has arisen amongst us, and one which has been received on a footing of friendship and kindliness by those to whom before any one *out of the Service* was almost unknown. Now although we know that, an independent British merchant is one of the finest characters in the world, it does not behove the organ of the mercantile world to twit the Services with parsimony and want of philantropy, besides there is altogether too much of a dictatorial spirit in the whole of the observations of the article which we attaeked, too much of the School Master to suit the tone of Society in Bombay. We are persuaded that "*the Services*" of Bombay are quite alive to the dangers of "the stormy Cape," and though the Steam Communication has rendered the long Sea Voyage out of fashion yet we all have too many dear friends passing that way to be indifferent to any measure which might go towards, lessening nautical dangers. We are really delighted that money has been subscribed towards so praiseworthy an object, and only find fault with the spirit which in recording contributions from one branch of the community can taunt the other with want of generosity. There is another question which we would ask which is how does the *Times* get acquainted with the state of subscription Lists &c. which are never sent to other Papers? If from the Chamber of Commerce we would quietly point to that Chamber, that it would be more courteous if they gave equal facilities to other Public Journals generally, without they are prepared to authorize the *Times* to be their public organ. The mercantile interest is very powerful but we are not yet prepared for another Venetian or Genoese oligarchy.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEB. 29.

The following significant information may be confidently relied on:—

The 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, the 16th Lancers, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, the 33rd Regiment Native Infantry. and 1st and 2nd Battalions of Light Infantry, all of the Meerut Force, have received intimation (not officially which is, we believe, unusual) to hold themselves in readiness to march for the Westward, at the shortest notice, *upon the requisition of Mr. Clark.*

In addition to this, we learn that Mr. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Delhee, arrived at Ferozepoor, on the 17th instant. The object of this unexpected visit is not known beyond official circles, but it is, and we must suppose correctly, generally connected with the state of affairs in the Punjaub.

We learn from Ferozepore that the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Sirhind Division, is shortly expected at that station, to afford his professional aid in the investigation of certain matters, which, it appears, are to be examined into by a Court of Enquiry, connected with the alledged malversation by a Cavalry Officer, of gram and other public propriety to a large extent. Until we receive more information whether or not the gallant Officer is the rogue in grain that rumour calls him, we shall abstain from giving his name. We trust, that some of our Correspondents will favour us with the result of the Court of Enquiry, which, we shall in that case, lose no time in laying before our readers.

AGRA.—His Highness Bulwunt Singh raja of Bhurtpoor, pays a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor on the expiration of the Hoolie.

Mr. Estridge, *the* Traveller and Dr. Falconer, left the station yesterday, the former for Delhee, and the Doctor for Mooradabad.

The Secretary of the Agra Bank returns this afternoon.

Captain Rutherford proceeds shortly to Calcutta, with the intention of proceeding to England the ensuing month.

Dr. Ranken is about to start on an official tour to Gwalior, Jaluon Culpee, &c. &c.

Captain Bygrave is appointed by the Governor General Presidency Pay Master, to join which appointment he is now en route from Cabool. This is a very creditable use of His Lordship's patronage, as Captain B———from his long and arduous services in Affghanistan, has a claim to promotion.

Captain Graham of the Thuggee Department, proceeds next month to the Hills. He will be succeeded by Mr. Nation late Adjutant of the 23d and that such retirements will accelerate by 3 N. I.* It is a beautiful feature in this Department, that it requires neither preparation nor experience, and that there need be but "one step" from drilling Seapoys to apprehending Thugs—to parody a couplet of Byron,—

"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Save Thuggee. Thug Asssists† are ready made,

to the great saving of time and study. Beautiful too, that its intricacies of judicial investigation and evidence, may be entered upon, like unfurnished lodgings, at the shortest warning. Other judicial pursuits require a *little* training, not so this perfect system, which has yet found people to find fault with it! But what can escape detraction? when not even our commission for the suppression of Thuggee does?

Another slight shower (one having fallen 3 days before,) fell to day, deposing moisture enough to satisfy a "Bee's slight munchings." The sight of one of these falls, with thunder and heavy clouds above, gives us a keener perception of the punishment of Tantalus and his Cup, than any thing else we can imagine.

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* This Gentleman has been rather less than three months in the Department, without we believe, any previous preparation or peculiar fitness for it.

† Assistants, but the prosody will only admit the abbreviation.

MADRAS.

THE INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS INFANTRY

DEAR BROTHER OFFICERS,—In publishing my plan of Retiring Fund I concluded it was needless to point out the material acceleration such an institution would effect in the average promotion of the Army, as the subject had been under discussion for some fifteen years previous and the expediency of a Fund concurred in by all. It has however been suggested to me to publish a statement shewing how far it would be the means of hastening the rise to superior rank and emoluments, and that it is desirable the effect should be shewn, to remove all doubt from the minds of those who are sceptical as to the results. The subject may be laid before them in a brief and simple manner, by a few calculations illustrative of the present and expected rates of promotion, and the ten-fold benefits to be derived from the latter compared with the outlay required to obtain them.

Taking the aggregate period of Service in which each rank was attained, as the Infantry stood on 1st January 1841, we find them to be thus:—

From dates of Ensigns Commissions		to Lieutenant's...	2,004
Do.	do.	to Captain's.....	3,751
Do.	do.	to Major's.....	1,255
Do.	do.	to Lieut.-Colone's	1,593
Do.	do.	to Lieut.-Colonel's	1,593

and dividing the above by the number of Officers in each Rank will give the following average rates of promotion from Ensign to the respective grades, nearly:—

	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
From Ensign to Lieutenant..	4	0	0
Do. do. to Captain.....	13	5	0
Do. do. to Major.....	22	4	0
Do. do. to Lieut.-Col..	28	5	0

thus giving average rates of promotion between the respective grades, as follows:—

	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
From Ensign to Lieutenant...	4	0	0
Do. Lieut. to Captain....	9	5	0
Do. Capt. to Major..	8	11	0
Do. Major to Lt. Colonel.	6	1	0

Thus it will be seen that 56 line steps are gained in 6 years and 1 month, being 9 1 5 in one year or 1 line step in 39 days.

During the last 20 years we have had 24 retirements amongst the Lieutenant Colonels giving average retirements 1 1-5 per annum, and allowing that so many would retire independent of the Fund, we will subtract 1 1-5 from the number proposed to be purchased out—8, and the remainder 6 4-5 will, be the actual number gained by the operation of the Fund, which added to 9 1-5 the number at present gained, will give at least 16 line steps per annum, or one in 23 days nearly.

Then if an Ensign be promoted to Lieutenant in 4 years when a line step took place in 39 days, we may by simple proportion ascertain the time in which he would be promoted when the line step will take place in 23 days, and in the same manner the other ranks, thus:

	Present rates of Promotion. Ds.	Yrs.	Ms.	Fund rates of Promotion. Ds.	Yrs.	Ms.
Lieutenant...	39	4	0	23	2	8
Captain... ...	39	13	5	23	7	11
Major.....	39	22	4	23	13	2
Lieut.-Col...	39	28	5	23	16	9

The foregoing exhibits the periods in which promotion from Ensign to the respective higher ranks will be attained; and from these we find the time passed in each Rank as follows:—

Fund operation.	Yrs.	Mths.
Ensign..... ...	2	8
Lieutenant.....	5	3
Captain..... ...	5	3
Majoe.....	3	7

We will now contrast the receipts of an Officer during a service of 22 years, with and without the operation of the Fund; to exhibit which fairly, we must take the average of Pay and Allowances at full and half batta stations, the former being to the latter as 3 to 1, and include Regimental Command allowance in the receipts of Lieutenant Colonels, and ½ Command allowance for Major, that is, supposing a Major to hold Command for ½ the period of his Service in that rank,—we shall then have,

According to present rates of promotion.

	R.	A.	P.	Mths.	R.	A.	P.
Ensign.	197	9	9	x 48 =	9,485	4	0
Lieut..	248	14	6	x 113 =	28,126	5	6
Capt..	405	0	9	x 103 =	41,719	11	3
22 years = 164 Rs.					79,331	4	9

According to the Fund rates of promotion.

	R.	A.	P.	Mths.	R.	A.	P.
Ensign.	197	9	9	x 32 =	6,313	8	0
Lieut..	248	14	6	x 63 =	15,681	1	6
Capt..	405	0	9	x 63 =	25,517	15	3
Major.	952	1	9	x 43 =	40,940	11	3
Lt. Col.	1381	2	6	x 63 =	87,012	13	6
22 years = 264 Rs.					175,466	1	6
					79,331	4	9

Difference of pay and Allowances in favour of the Fund rates of Promotion.... ...Rs. 96,134 12 9

To ascertain the position in which a Lieutenant-Colonel would stand after a period of 22 years service, we will assume that retirements will chiefly take place amongst the 35 Juniors, and that such retirements will accelerate by 3 years the rise of a Lieutenant-Colonel to be 21st in the Line—which position he would attain in 4 instead of 7 years, the latter being the present average rate of promotion amongst Lieutenant-Colonels giving 5 steps per annum. By this calculation he would stand 15th in line after 22 years service; and on retirement would be entitled to receive from the Fund Rupees 41,400 towards which he will have contributen.

	Rs.	
As Ensign.....	80	
„ Lieutenant.....	504	
„ Captain.....	1,575	=16,280
„ Major.....	5,246	
„ Lt.-Colonel....	8,875	

leaving a balance of Rs. 25,120, which is added to the difference of pay and Allowances above shewn, will give a sum of Rs. 1,21,254 beyond what he would be in possession of, if no Fund existed.

In the foregoing there is no exaggeration, I have studied to avoid intricacy, and have therefore omitted fractional parts in instances where immaterial, the calculations as they stand being so near the mark that they may be relied on—They can be tested by every one who will choose to take a little trouble for that purpose, and when I say I invite correction, I mean it not as a boats, but that if wrong, I shall be happy to be put right, and to see a fair statement set before my brother Officers.

It can be shewn that the pecuniary benefits to be derived by an Officer continuing in the service (and the Fund in operation) for a period equal to that in which according to the present rates of promotion a Colonelcy would be gained, viz. 39½ years, would amount to about 3½ lacs of Rupees!!!

The details framed by the Committee being now prepared for circulation the present is a fitting occasion for addressing you, and if this succeed in removing any doubts that may exist as to the benefits to be derived from the operation of the Fund, my object is gained.

I remain,
Dear Brother Officers,
Very truly yours,
GEO. G. MACKENZIE, *Captain.*

MADRAS, 25*th February* 1841.

Spectator, Feb.. 27.]

CEYLON.

HERALD, FEBRUARY 19.

Arrived this morning Barque *Memnon*, Captain Speed from Bombay 5th, Palleport 13th, bound to Tutucoreen. Reports that "her late commander, James Godden died on the 11th of fits, and was intererd on the 13th instant at Palleport."

HIS Excellency the Governor has fixed on Friday the 19th for laying the Corner Stone of the Scotch Presshyterian Church in Colombo, and notices have been issued by the Secretary to all the respectable inhabitants to meet at Queen's House on that day to proceed from thence to witness the ceremony.

COLOMBO was visited on Tuesday evening by one of the most furious squalls we have ever witnessed; whilst it lasted it carried every thing, at all moveable, in its eddying whirlwind. Several houses were almost entirely unroofed and trees were torn up from their roots. The waters of the lake on each side 2 or 3 feet, driven forward by the sweeping breath of the storm. We have heard of several narrow escapes from the falling of trees upon small dwelling houses and literally dashing in the roofs, but we are happy to say that we think no serious accident has happened. Some of the shipping dragged their anchors considerably and were in great danger of being driven upon the rocks. Several of the trees in the fort sadly want a pruning hatchet, as many of the branches are very rotten and are not able to ressist a heavy storm.

Whilst upon the subject of public safety we would wish to call the attention of the authorities to the dangerous state of the wooden Bridge leading over from the Military Canteen (Jaffna Street) into Hospital Street. This would be an excellent opportunity of erecting a substantial handsome Bridge crossing the tank from the Parade Ground of the New Barracks, to run across York Street, into Chatham Street, which would render that noble building complete. The paltry wooden tottering Plat-form (we cannot call it a Bridge) stands in sad contrast with the New Barracks!! let us hope this will be attended to.

A Salute of 21 guns was thundered from the batteries yesterday at 12 o'clock in honor of the Birth of a Princess Royal, and a meeting was held at the same hour at Queen's House for the purpose of framing an Address to Her Majesty on the happy event. The meeting was very numerously and respectably attended.

The Chair was taken by Sir Anthony Oliphant, Knight, Chief Justice, and Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Honorable Mr. Turnour, Colonel Power, Colonel Charleton, Messrs. John Staples, Armitage, Captain Gregory, Rev. Mr. Palm Junior, Mr. Simon Casie Chitty and the Coorea Modliar Mr. Pereira.

Sir Anthony acquainted the meeting with the purpose for which they were assembled, and eloquently though briefly dwelt upon the blessings which the event of the Birth of a Princess Royal would entail upon the British Nation, altho' he said no doubt that of a Prince of Wales would have been equally as welcome to his *Military friends.*

Mr. Turnour then read the address which was unanimously adopted. And afterwards stated that he was commanded by His Excellency the Governor to say, that, should it be the wish of this meeting, it would afford him the highest satisfaction in forwarding the address to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Queen, and in complying with any Resolution which might be passed this day respecting the circulation of the address throughout the colony. He subsequently read to the meeting the answer which had been received to the last address of the Inhabitants on the occasion of the Royal nuptials and suggested that it should be translated into Cingalese and Malabar languages in order that the native Inhabitants who had signed the last address might observe the gratifying manner in which their loyal sentiments had been received by Her Majesty—This sugges-

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tion gave universal satisfaction.—The Archdeacon observed, that after what had fallen from the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary, it was unnecessary for him to take up the time of the meeting further than to read the Resolution which had been put into his hands and to express a hope, that in a year from hence we should be again assembled to offer our congratulation on the Birth of a Prince of Wales; the Resolution was to the effect that the Address now read be circulated through the Island for signature—A Resolution was subsequently passed requesting the insertion of a precis of the proceedings in the Ceylon news papers. Thanks were voted to the Governor for having convened the meeting, and Mr. Furnour having been called into the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Chief Justice, for his able conduct in the Chair, and the assembly separated.

The proceedings, when published will give our readers fuller details.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, residing in the Island of Ceylon have received tidings of the Birth of a Princes's the Heir presumptive to the Throne of the British Empire, with feelings of the sincerest joy. We humbly and devoutly pour forth our gratitude to ALMIGHTY GOD for his great mercies vouchsafed to your Majesty in the hour of danger.

Unfeignedly do we desire to offer our cordial congratulations to your Majesty, on this auspicious event.

It is our earnest hope that your Majesty's Royal Daughter may be adorned with every christian grace and princely virtue; and that she may long prove a blessing to your Majesty, and to His Royal Highness, your Majesty's illustrious Consort.

We fervently pray that the domestic happiness with which the bounteous hand of Providence has hitherto blessed your Majesty, may continually increase; and combined with the affectionate and grateful homage of a prosperous and united people, may lighten the cares of Royalty through a long and peaceful reign.

A somewhat serious accident took place on Friday last about 4 o'clock P. M. at the new-bazaar, opposite to the District Court North. A wild buffalo was let loose, and running in the street, but no one had the audacity to approach near it, till a Police peon very bravely came up to this wild animal and took hold of its arched horns.—The intrepidity of the peon soon brought an immense crowd of people to the spot—He was at length surrounded by a great many, who regarded it as a piece of nice fun and began to avail themselves of the opportunity by pulling the rope which was let loose on the animals neck. This made the enraged and fierce animal butt the poor peon very desperately, who still held it by the horns. One of the horns of the buffalo entered about *five* inches deep into his thigh; and it was with the assistance of some of the people present that the buffalo was removed. But still the animal was not seized—in fact no one *dared* to seize it so it ran in the street like a swift race-horse. The wound was probed by some one present, and it was said that there was no apprehension of danger. The peon has since been removed to the hospital, where we doubt not, he is doing well. He seemed to be very bold at the time, and expressed his regret, we hear, more for the loss of his pair of slippers and handkerchief, than for the apparently dangerous wound he had receved.

SYDNEY.

PORT PHILLIP, NOVEMBER 12.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—Amongst the various projects for raising funds for the completion of "Mother Church." that of giving an amateur concert appears to be the most feasible. So many difficulties were found to exist in getting up a Fancy Fair, or Bazaar, that the idea appears to be abandoned: and a number of gentlemen, whose abilities and taste in music render them capable of undertaking the management of a musical fete, have kindly come forward for that purpose, and if a room adapted for the occasion can be procured, we are given to understand, that it is likely to take place in the course of a month or six weeks. Setting aside the worthy motive which these gentlemen have in view, we hail with delight the chance which will now be afforded to the musical world of Melbourne of promoting this delightful science, and that the remarkable apathy which has hitherto been manifested upon the subject, will give way to a more becoming zeal, and that every assistance will be afforded to the projectors.

SHEEP.—We have just received a useful little work intituled, "A Treatise on Sheep, addressed to the Flock-masters of Australia, Tasmania, and Southern Africa," showing the means by which the wool of these colonies may be improved, and suggesting ideas for the introduction of other lanigerous animals, suited to the climate, and calculated to add to their agricultural resources. It is edited by Thomas Southey, Esq. woolbroker, whose practical experience and judgment is well known. We purpose, as soon as we have had time to peruse it, to present the public such portions of it as may be of utility to them; but in the mean time we must content ourselves with the following observation which we find on this colony in the author's introductory remarks: "The wool imported from Port Phillip has most sanguine expectations, which leads me to infer that the districts round that place will ultimately rise into importance through the quality of their fleeces." The work can be purchased at Mr. Kerr's stationery warehouse, Collin street.

BREAD COMPANY.—We announced in our last, that it was the intention of some gentlemen here to form a bread company, in order to ensure to the public an unadulterated article, of full weight, and at a reasonable price. A prospectus has been drawn out, with a sight of which we have been favored, and we are informed it will be brought under the notice of the public in the course of a week or ten days.

HIRED SERVANTS.—A young woman was brought up yesterday at the Police office, by Mrs. Hewson, on a charge of leaving her hired service. It appeared that she had obtained leave to go to William's Town on Monday last, to attend at the festivities of a friend's marriage feast, but instead of returning the same evening as Mademoiselle, she appeared the next day in the character of Madame: in plain terms—she got married herself. As she professed her willingness, however, to complete the term of her agreement, she was allowed to depart without punishment.

CATTLE.—We observe by advertisement, that Mr. Power will sell this day some splendid flocks of ewes, wethers, and rams, together with the runs, huts, and other appurtenances of a sheep station. He has also from 40 to 50 head horses broken-in, as well as some terms of working bullocks. This is a very favorable opportunity for newly arrived settlers to purchase the needful for a bush life.

METEOR.—A splendid meteor was seen on the evening of Sunday last, taking a direction apparently of from south to north. It left a rich train of fire in its course, strongly resembling the discharge of a sky rocket.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSES.—The Bench granted yesterday a license to Mr. Pressnell for a house at Howey's cattle station on the Mount Macedon road. Another was also granted to Mr. Roberts for a house in Elizabeth-street.

THE WEATHER.—Although we had flattered ourselves that the summer months had set in in downright earnest, yet the weather during yesterday was almost as cold as during the winter months. The wind blew most tempestuously from the south-west, and the whole of Hobson's Bay as far as the eye could reach was covered with "white horses." We hope the small craft in the Strait will escape in safety.

THE GALE.—During the violence of the gale on Wednesday morning, the sloop Tasman was blown on shore at the Junction and the Governor Gawler dismasted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An overseer in the employ of Captain Polack, named Orr, was unfortunately killed last week in the neighbourhood of Geelong, in consequence of the bullocks in a dray taking fright, by which he was knocked down, and the dray, passing over his body, inflicted such injuries as to cause his death about two hours afterwards.

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.—A private belonging to the depot of the 28th Regiment, at present stationed here, who died on Monday last, was buried on Tuesday with the usual military honors. The corpse was borne to the burial ground by the privates of the regiment, preceded by a firing party, and a detachment of the Mounted Police, with military officers followed. The usual volley was fired over the grave.

JINGLE'S REPORT.—Sharp breeze yesterday morning—my eyes what tiles and chimney pots—Amateur Concert—solo "the Church bells are ringing'—oh, crikey—where's the room to be tho'—can't say—difficult matter—all on the qui vive—new mineral—room for speculation—what is it?—Glengarry—all the go—town dismally dull—bread company—prospectus—plenty tumble down bakers—serve 'em right—so thinks J. J.

CHINA.

CHINESE MORALITY.

(Continued from our last issue.)

"The Female Precepts by lady Pan is a treatise of the days of the Tsin and Han dynasties; it is very excellent book, but very brief, and students disparage it because it is so small. If we examine the Narrative of distinguished Women by Lew Heang, selections can be made from it which are incorrect and improper; while the Treatise on Filial Duty for Females by lady Ching is for the most part unintelligible. Or, if we speak of the Flowery Lunyu, which is put into the hands of beginners, it will be found vulgar in style, and altogether destitute of elegance of diction. Such works as the Female Education, History of Females, Pattern for the Inner Apartments, Guide for Ladies, &c, if corrected would form an incongruous medley; and it is difficult to speak particulary of all of them. Generally speaking, their deficiencies could not be supplied, and they are too numerous to be all gone through with; they are vulgar and vicious in sentiment, and unfinished in style, such as could hardly be employed to introduce the way to the temple of the classics and histories. I wished to select one as a standard book on female education, but they take such a partial view of the subject, and are withal so inadequate, that I have not yet met with one that will do.

"The education of a woman and that of a man are very dissimilar. Thus, a man can study during his whole life; whether he is abroad or at home, he can always look in to the classics and histories, and become thoroughly acquainted with the whole range of authors. But a woman does not study more than ten years, when she takes upon her the management of a family, where a multiplicity of cares distract her attention, and having no leisure for undisturbed study, she cannot easily understand learned authors; not having obtained a thorough acquaintance with letters, she does not fully comprehend their principles; and, like water that has flowed from its fountain, she cannot regulate her conduct by their guidance. How can it be said that a standard work on female education is not wanted! Every profession and trade has its appropriate master; and ought not those also who possess such an influence over manners (as females) to be taught their duties and their proper limits? It is a matter of regret, that in these books no extracts have been made from the works of Confucius in order to make them introductory to the writings on polite literature; and it is also to be regretted that selections have not been made from the commentaries of Ching, Choo, and other scholars, who have explained his writings clearly, as also from the whole range of writers gathering from them all that which was appropriate, and omitting the rest. These are circulated among mankind together with such books as the *Seaou Heo*, or Juvenile Instructor; yet if they are put into the hands of females, they cause them to become like a blind man without a guide, wandering hither and thither without knowing where he is going. There has been this great deficiency from very remote times until now.

"When I was left in my childhood an orphan, and I had not yet been taught to read my father's books, I was exceedingly grieved and disheartened; I was like a geometrical woman curled up in a tussoc of grass. Whenever I reflected upon the manners of society, which was very frequently, I thought that if I was capable, I would select from the classics, the histories, and the various other standard authorities, from the Narratives of Distinguished women, the Female Precepts, and other works of that kind, and following the rules given for female education in the Ritual of Chow, commence a treatise with all that was to be found most important in them; then under the four heads of morals, conversation, manners, and work, I would arrange the other various subdivisions, so that the reader could see the whole subject at a glance, and each topic be in its appropriate place.

"Woman's influence is according to her moral character, therefore that point is largely explained. First, concerning their obedience to their husband and to his parents; then in regard to their complaisance to his brothers and sisters, and kindness to their sisters-in-law. If unmarried, they have duties towards their parents, and to the wives of their elder brothers; if a principal wife, a woman must have no jealous feelings; if in straitened circumstances, she must be contented with her lot; if rich and honorable she must avoid extravagance and haughtiness. Then teach her, in times of trouble and in days of ease, how to maintain her purity, how to give importance to right principles, how to observe widowhood, and how to avenge the murder of a relative. Is she a mother, let her teach her children; is she a step mother, let her love and cherish her husband's children; is her rank in life high, let her be condescending to her inferiors; let her wholly discard all sorcerers, superstitious nuns, and witches; in a word, let her adhere to propriety, and avoid vice. If there are any other points they shall be fully discoursed upon; but the above is a general sketch of the first chapter on female morals.

"In conversation, females should not be froward and garrulous, but observe strictly what is correct, whether in suggesting advice to her husband, in remonstrating with him, or teaching her children; maintaining etiquette, humbly imparting her experience, or in averting misfortune. The deportment of females should be strictly grave & sober, and yet adapted to the occasion; whether in waiting on her parents, receiving or reverencing her husband, rising up or sitting down, when pregnant, in times of mourning, or when fleeing in war, she should be perfectly decorous. Rearing the silkworm, and working cloth are the most important of the employments of a female; preparing and serving up the food for the household, and setting in order the sacrifices follow next, each of which must be attended to; after them, study and learning can fill up the time. This is a general outline of the three books treating on female conversation, manners, and employments, though if there are other points they shall be fully discussed.

"The education of females is limited and superficial; they see but little of the world, and hear much that is bad. Therefore, it will be well to take the most distinguished and well known examples [of celebrated women], and insert them orderly in a book intended to aid in their education. Within the last century, there have been so many notable instances of virtuous, chaste, and upright women, that the pencil would weary, and the time fail, to write them all, and I fear they would be wearisome. There have been besides these accomplished ladis distinguished for their talents as poetesses, extemporaneous bards, and writers on the passions; but, although these productions are exceedingly clever, they do not appertain to female education and none of them have been introduced. Such examples as Mang Tihhway (of the Han dynasty) who obstinately declined to accept a husband; or the bride of Yuen, who seized her husband by his robe to detain him; or Soo Jelan of Yangtae, who was vexed (with her husband's absence); have had their commendable actions introduced, and their unworthy actions rejected. To guard against introducing the least error and vicious example has demanded my utmost caution. If, however, the principles here laid down do not accord with just propriety or, the examples adduced are erroneous, my over passing offence will find no place to hide itself. But if these rules for females are found in the main correct and if they conduce, though partially to amend the manners of the age, the common sense of men will not look upon the work as one of no importance. Ching footsze observes, 'If every family in the empire is correct, then will the empire be peaceful.' I wish that every man in the nation should regulate his own family, but which he would silently laud the dignified peacefulness of the emperor's influence. And when the manners of the people are elegant and courteous, and families are harmonious, then I, Luhchow, will sing the odes Kwantsze and Linche (on domestic enjoyment, from the Book of Odes). I bow my head in salutation, wishing these happinesses may abound.

"District of Changpoo in Fuhkeen, 60 h year of Kaughe November, 1712."

In accordance with his ideas of the paramount importance of morals in females, Luhchow devotes the first volume to their consideration, the second being filled with the other three chapters The mode of arrangement adopted by him is quite lucied, but peculiarly Chinese. Under the first title. The most important things in female education, we have six paragraphs of quotations from Confucius lady Pan, the Book of Changes, &c.; which speak of the general principles of female conduct. Then follows the first of the three subdivisions into which the subject of female morals is arranged, explained by a note telling the reader, 'that from this to the 120th section the words and actions of the ancients have been quoted in order to illustrate it.' The sections are numbered consecutively throughout the book; but besides the three subdivisions mentioned above, there are unnumbered capitular divisions following in order according to the programme given in the preface, each one introduced by remarks from Luhchow. The other three books are also subdivided into chapters and sections. The remarks upon the chapter constitute nearly all that Luhchow himself has written; for like all his countrymen of the present day, he does but little more than compile and enforce other men's writings. We do not intend to enter into a minute analysis of this production; for the object in reviewing an author in the Chinese world of letters is not to bring it under the lash of the critic, nor to sit in judgement on the character of the work, or its pretensions to notice; not to canvass the literary pedigree and nurturing of the author, and settle his precedence, nor to bring all his words and principles to the test of our own notions and principles, (criticizing it as if we had vaulted into the chair of Jeffreys,) but to give such an account of it, as a naturalist would of a newly discovered plant,—such as will enable our readers to judge for themselves. To this end, we subjoin a number of miscellaneous extracts which in our view afford a fair insight into the notions of the Chinese on the proper training of females to act well their varied parts as wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, step-brothers widows, and mistresses of families.

Lady Pan Hwuypan, a distinguished female writer and authoress of the *New Keae*, or precepts for Females, says,—

"Among the ancients, 'a daughter, for three days after her birth, slept under a bed; she played with a tile and her parents sacrifice to her ancestors.' Sleeping under a bed was intended to show that she, being weak, was to be unhonored and under the rule of man playing with a tile signified her laborious life, and her assiduity in all her avocations;* sacrificing to her ancestors intimated the women continue the line of succession in families. These were the three constant rules for woman. The canons of propriety teach that they are humbly and respectfully to place men first and themselves second; to do right without seeking to gain a name therefrom when they have done wrong not to extenuate their fault; to bear reproaches patiently, repressing their indignation, and ever acting as if afraid [of being blamed]; they are to be late in bed and early at work, not fearing fatigue by dawn or by dusk; not to excuse themselves because their duties and responsibilities are hard or easy, but thoroughly to attend to all things; that the works of their hands may appear creditable and neat. When attending upon her lord and husband, a woman should be sober and decorous; and always cleanly in preparing wine and viands to offer in sacrifice. If she perform all these requirements, let her not fear that her name will not be known abroad, or that her reputation will be defamed.

The moral character of females and the virtues which ought to adorn their persons, are thus sketched by the same authoress.

The number of extracts from the classics and other writings of Chinese standard authors which are found scattered through the work, lead us to infer that Luhchow has collected nearly every thing he could find in those writings bearing on this subject. The reader is referred to the 5th volume of the Repository, page 83, where he will find a translation of the section on establishing the first principles of education from the Seaou Heo.; it exhibits the didactic manners of Chinese moralists in general, and obviates the necessity of making similar extracts from the pages of the new Heo. Several instances of wives serving their husbands are given in the first chapter among them is the following.

"During the reign of Chaching of the Yuen dynasty (A. D. 1345) a man in the district of Fangshan named Le was seized by soldiers during a severe famine; they were preparing to eat him, when his wife Lew, hearing of it, hastily followed them and throwing herself to the ground, weeping, said, 'he whom you have seized is my husband; I beseech you have pity on him, and let me ransom him. In my house, there is a large jar of preserved pulse, and a peck or more of rice, buried in the ground, which you can dig up and take for my husband.' The soldiers refused to comply when Lew added; "My husband is both lean and small, but I have heard that women who are fat and black are well tasted, whichis the case with me; take me that I may die instead of my husband.' The soldiers let him go and took her. No one who heard of this tragedy, could refrain from pitying Lew."

Speaking of the reverence due to a husbands' parents by his wife, Luhchow remarks:

"A wife who does not serve her husband's parents, even though she be talented and capable, cannot be praised. In these days, foolish wives, who, albeit they know that their husbands are dear to them, do not know that his parents should also be dear, cannot be considered as obedient; their love and respect are very deficient. They even go so far as to suckle their child while sitting on the same seat with their father-in-law and daughter-in-law. are not mutually amicable there will be bickering and mutual dispute (in the family)."

One reason, among others, why Chinese moralists have laid so much stress upon obedience to her husband's parents by a newly married wife may be found in the custom, among the Chinese, of living in small patriarchal communities, where the oldest bears rule. An undue assumption of authority on the part of the newly introduced wife would necessarily produce confusion, besides outraging those fundamental ideas of obedience and deference to superiors so abundantly enlarged upon by all the sages. The duties owed by a wife to her relatives by marriage are placed before those due to her own parents; as soon as she leaves her father's house, she is considered as dead to all its inmates, so far as participation in their domestic sacrifices is concerned. Filial obedience in daughters is, however, consider of prime importance. Luhchow quotes from the Books of Odes: "Let us love our parents with great love, for they nurtured us with anxious care. And again the Ode saith, 'My father! he begat me. My mother! she brought me up; she dandled me and fed me; she reared me and cloth ed me; she led me and watched me; going out and coming in she cared for me; O for virtue to requite such care! it ought to be high as heaven.' We subjoin one out of several instances given of the exhibition of this virtue; see also vol. VI. pages 130—142 for other examples.

"The magistrate of Tatsang, (in 176 B. C.) Shunyu E, was found guilty of a capital crime, for which he was to be punished. An order arrived from him to be carried to the capital; when the time came he vented his vexation upon his five daughters (for he had no sons) 'I have begotten daughters only,' said he, 'who in prosperity or adversity, are of no advantage.' The youngest, Teying, accompanied her father to Chaugan, where she presented a memorial to the emperor; 'My father was a magistrate, praised for his disinterestedness and peacefulness by all the people of Tse; and now he is guilty and obnoxious to punishment. I am much distressed; for the dead cannot revive, the man once punished cannot rejoin his friends if he wishes to reform, he cannot; I therefore wish to enter the imperial palace as a slave in order to ransom my father. The emperor Wan compassionated her, and released him from capital punishment."

Jealousy forms the subject of a chapter. The absence of all jealous feelings is considered a high attainment in a wife; and it cannot be doubted that the domestic happiness of many a family in this land is ruined because the master of it breaks the fundamental law of the social compact in taking two wives. Infraction of any divine law always insures its own punishment; and women in China will never rise to her proper place, nor man cease to bewail his domestic strifes, until polygamy is forbidden and one man and one wife centre their affections in each other This is a triumph for Christianity to achieve in behalf of the sex in China. "To have wives and concubines is right reason"; for, argues our author, "the moon and stars can shine together without in the least attempting to obscure each right; the fir tree and the Aglaia can flourish in the same plat without being jealous of each other's beauty; therefore a jealous thought should not arise. But the precepts of this age are dangerous, for pleasing, yet they will either be secretly slandering and plotting mischief or else openly cruel and prosecuting, having no regard to what people say of them. And what is still more, if a wife reaches old age and is childless she is pleased that the sacrifices will cease, and will not consent to have her husband take a concubine. The number of females of this sort cannot be estimated, nor their crime be fully reprehended. It is one of the seven reasons for divorce." Ten or twelve instances of the absence of jealousy are mentioned. One of them is Chaou ke, the daughter of Wan, king of the state Tsin, and afterwards wife of Chao Tsuy. Her husband fled with Wan to the country of Teih, where he married Shuh Tuy, and afterwards returned home, leaving her and her son behind, and married Chaou ke. Some years after, she heard of it, and wished to go and see Shuh, but her husband refused. She replied, "This will not do: after having obtained one whom you ardently love, to reject a former love, is unjust? to be content with the new wife and forget the old one is unkind, to be united with one in adversity, and not think of her in prosperous hours, is improper; one who has lost all sense of justice, kindness and propriety, cannot serve his prince, and I will no longer be your wife." Her husband upon this consented, & Chaou ke, bringing Shuh home with her, procured an office for her son.

The virtues of resignation under poverty, and condescension and humility in situations of honor, are inculcated by several examples. But we pass from them to the second division of the book, which contains four chapters; they are upon the preservation of her honor and the maintenance of right principles, by a woman adherence to chaste widowhood, and avenging the murder of a near relative. "A woman should guard her person," says the moralist, "with the anxious caution that a captain exhibits in guarding his citadel, whether poverty or ignominy, death or oblivion [be the alternative], she must not allow her person to be defiled." The sensuality and dissoluteness which prevail among this people prove how little these admonitions are heeded, and how futile they are to restrain their passions. But how can we wonder at it, when even the pure and high precepts of christianity are so flagitiously violated as they are in western and Christian lands; if the *Pagan* be inexcusable, what shall be said of the *one*? among other instances, is the following:

"Tsew Hoostsze of Loo married a wife, and five days after celebrating the nuptials, left her to fill an office in the state Chin, from whence he did not return for five years. As he drew near his house he saw a woman picking mulberries, and being pleased with her looks descended from his carriage to converse with her but the lady went on picking the fruit, without stopping to look at him. Tsew said' You labour in the fields as hard as if it was a year of famine; you pick mulberries as if you would not bestow a glance upon a lord of the land. I have yellow gold with me which I wish to give to you my noble lady.' The lady replied, away with you; I do not wish a man's gold.' Tsew left her and went on to his house, where he found his mother, to whom he gave the money he had brought. She ordered his wife to be called, who had gone out among the mulberries. When she came in, Tsew was much ashamed to find that it was his wife with whom he had spoken, and she began to upbraid him.

You saw apretty face and wished to throw away your gold, the while entirely forgetting your mother; this was very undutiful. If you do not honor your parents, you cannot be faithful to your prince; irregular in your family, you will soon rule in your office contrary to justice, and when filial duty and justice are neglected trouble is not far off. I wish you to marry another. She then went to the river, and drowned herself leaving behind her a verse for her husband:

'My husband's affection was thin as a leaf,
'But his wife's virtue was unsullied as ice;
'My lord wished to give me yellow gold,
'But your handmaid would not consent!
'Now you come suddenly upon me,
'And wish to join in loose converse:
For half her life who has faithfully trimmed the lonely lamp?"

To be Continued

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* The threads of hempen cloth are rolled or spun by the hand upon a tile on the knees; the tile directly referred to this labor and indirectly to all other kinds of work.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.